DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

A champion brave, alert and strong. To aid the right, oppose the wrong.

Vol. 1.] Camp Douglas, U. T., Monday Morning, June 27, 1864. [No. 147.

Daily Union Vedette,

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SUNDAYS

—AT—

CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY,

—BY—

OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN,

—OF THE—

California & Nevada Territory Volunteers

Terms of Subscription:

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One copy six months,	5 00

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SUCH AS

MINING CERTIFICATES,
PROGRAMMES, BALL INVITATIONS,
BILL HEADS,

Cards, Circulars, Blank Forms

etc., . . . etc., . . . etc.,

IN GOOD STYLE AND ON REASONABLE TERMS.

☞ All Orders addressed "To the Publishers of the DAILY VEDETTE, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory," will meet with prompt attention.

All communications must be addressed to the "Editor of the DAILY VEDETTE, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory."

☞ MR. ED. PENNINGTON is our authorized Agent for the transaction of business in Salt Lake City. Office in the U. S. Quartermaster's Storehouse, Main Street.

☞ MR. L. W. A. COLE is our Carrier and Soliciting Agent for Great Salt Lake City.

L. P. FISHER,

NO. 629 Washington Street, is the only Agent for the DAILY UNION VEDETTE, in the city of San Francisco. All orders for advertising, left with him will be promptly attended to.

ARRIVAL & DEPARTURE OF MAILS

FROM

SALT LAKE CITY POST OFFICE.

DEPARTURES.

Eastern Mails.

For all places East of Salt Lake City, close at 8 A. M. each day.

Western Mails.

For all places West of Salt Lake City, close at 6 P. M. each day.

Northern Mails.

For Bannack City, East Idaho, on Mondays at 7-30 A. M.
For all settlements in Northern Utah and Soda Springs Idaho, on Mondays and Thursdays at 7-30 A. M.

Southern Mails.

For all settlements in Southern Utah, including the Cotton country; all settlements in San Pete county; for Alpine City and Cedar Valley, on Thursdays at 6-30 A. M.
For Fillmore City, and all settlements between Salt Lake City and Fillmore, on Mondays and Thursdays, at 6-30 A. M.

ARRIVALS.

Eastern Mails.

Arrive at Salt Lake City each day—P. M.

Western Mails.

Arrive at Salt Lake City each day—P. M.

Northern Mails.

From Bannack City, East Idaho, on Saturdays 4 P. M.
From all settlements in Northern Utah, and Soda Springs, Idaho Territory, on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.

Southern Mails.

From all settlements in Southern Utah, including the Cotton country, and all settlements in San Pete County, on Wednesdays, 5 P. M.
From Fillmore City, and all settlements between Fillmore and Salt Lake City, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, 5 P. M.
From Alpine City and Cedar Valley, on Fridays, 5 P. M.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

HEAD-QUARTERS, Army of the Potomac, June 21.

There was some skirmishing along the line yesterday and last night, but no change of position was made by either party. During the last two days the enemy have been busy throwing up works as different points. Although our lines reach within three quarters of a mile of the city, they seem determined to hold out till the last.

NEW YORK, June 22d.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Democratic Committee to-day, it was resolved that the meeting of the Democratic National Convention be postponed until Monday the 29th of August.

WASHINGTON, midnight, June 22

A dispatch from City Point at half past 4 o'clock, last evening, says: No fighting to-day. Movements are in progress not now proper for publication.

The Richmond papers report an attack upon the enemy's communication and other points.

A dispatch from General Sherman's head-quarters, half-past 8 o'clock, on Tuesday evening, states that it rained almost incessantly, in spite of which, our line pressed forward steadily, and an important position was gained by Gen. Howard. The enemy made a desperate attempt the same evening to retake the position, making seven distinct assaults on Gen. Whitaker's brigade of Stanley's division, and losing not less than seven or eight hundred men. All the killed were left on Whitaker's front. The assault was followed by a heavy fire of artillery under which the position was fortified and is now safe. Our cavalry are across Noonday Creek, on the left. One brigade of the 3d corps is across Noose Creek, on the right, but the rebel left is behind a swamp, and the rains prevent any advance. The fighting was quite severe at points; the enemy resisting stubbornly, and attempting the offensive wherever he can. Signed: STANTON.

NEW YORK, June 21st.

The *Times'* special says: The exploit of a small part of Butler's force on the Richmond and Petersburg railroad was a brilliant affair. A force of four thousand advanced three or four miles directly in the teeth of Lee's veteran army, which it succeeded in cutting in two by destroying three miles of the railroad, over which troops were passing as fast as the trains could carry them. While our men were destroying the railroad, a force of rebels came down and were held at bay by a mere handful of our men, as compared with them in number, until our men were worn completely out, when our forces retired.

LOUISVILLE, June 19.

Jessup's rebel gang, numbering between two and three hundred, attacked Bardstown yesterday. The garrison, numbering twenty-five, surrendered, and the rebels then moved down the railroad and destroyed Bridgewater station, near Boston; thence they went across the Nashville railroad two miles north of Elizabethtown, moving in the direction of Litchfield.

LOUISVILLE, June 19th.

A staff officer from the front reports heavy fighting on Wednesday on our left. Blair's corps was storming the enemy's works. Our whole army is in line and firing along the entire front. The rebels are being slowly driven back under the fire mainly of the artillery. Our losses are slight. Blair is reported south of the Chattahoochie river. On Wednesday night, Johnston massed his artillery to prevent our right from crossing. A severe fight is expected there. A rebel courier was captured on Tuesday night with dispatches from Johnston to Wheeler ordering him to destroy the bridge which Sherman recently built at Etowah.

HEAD-QUARTERS, Army of the Potomac, June 18th.

An attack was made on the enemy's line yesterday by Burnside. He was more successful than was at first reported; he drove the rebels from their line of rifle pits with heavy loss, taking four guns, four hundred prisoners, and holding the position during the afternoon, when he again pushed the enemy still further, getting within a mile and a half of the city and taking more prisoners. Shells were thrown into the town, and firing continued on the remainder of the line during the day, but it was of a desultory character and very little change took place in the position of either side. Late in the evening our left was still further advanced; fighting continued nearly all night. This morning considerable firing is going on, but nothing definite heard in regard to it. The 5th corps came up last night and reinforced our left.

Reports were current yesterday that Butler had advanced to the Richmond and Petersburgh railroad, and was engaged in destroying the track when Lee surprised him and drove him back to his entrenchments with heavy loss. Nothing official has been received at head-quarters relative to the matter. Troops were sent to his support yesterday afternoon, and heavy firing at intervals was heard in that direction. Prisoners taken yesterday report that 25,000 of Lee's men were to have arrived on the field that morning, and trains were running almost hourly from Richmond, bringing troops close to Petersburg and landing them, then hurrying back. Many of the men brought in were from Tennessee, this being their first fight in this direction.

PITTSBURG, June 19th.

The Sanitary Fair closed to-night, and was a complete success. The nett receipts are not less than one hundred thousand dollars.

WASHINGTON, June 19th.

The House yesterday passed a resolution authorizing the President to give due notice to Great Britain of the wish and intention of the United States Government to terminate at the end of —— months the treaty of 1817, relative to the strength of our naval force in the great lakes.

HEAD-QUARTERS, Army of the Potomac, June 18th.

In the attack by Gen. Martindale on the right, we lost about 500 and succeeded in advancing our lines somewhat. The 5th corps did not lose heavily in their advance in the morning, but their loss was considerable in the afternoon. In the attack on the left, our losses during the past two days will reach 8,000 killed and wounded. The loss to the enemy at some points is greater than ours, but being generally behind entrenchments they were not so much exposed, and of course suffered less. All the prisoners taken, (some 1,200 in number), represent themselves as belonging to Beauregard's army. It is not believed such resistance would be made without his presence and the aid of his troops.

WASHINGTON, June 20.

The House bill providing that in granting lands to aid in constructing railroads and for other purposes, mineral lands are to be excluded and reserved to the United States, was passed. On motion of Kinney, the Committee on Post Roads and Offices was instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the existing law as probibits carrying newspapers and other printed matter in the Overland Mail.

NEW YORK, June 20th.

The Bank statement presents an increase of loans of $837,000, and a decrease in specie of $1,125,000, with a decrease in deposits of $3,000,000.

Additional by the North American. In the Commons the question of Federal recruiting in Ireland was being debated, and strong remonstrances were made against it. Earl Russell complained of non-attention by the Washington Government to representations made on the subject by Lord Lyons.

The Conference has been extended to the 26th of June. No advance has been made in the settlement of the existing difficulty, and forced hostilities will be renewed between the Danes and Germans.

The express train met with an accident a mile north of Berlin, at noon to-day. The two rear cars were thrown from the track, and 35 persons were badly injured, mostly by bruises.

The Assistant Treasurer has received from the Secretary of the Treasury the following statement of the public debt and amount of notes in circulation; Amount of debt including all legal tender notes and unpaid requisitions, is seventeen hundred and nineteen million three hundred and ninety-five thousand one hundred and eight dollars and eighty cents; amount of interest bearing legal tender notes withdrawn, thirty-eight million eight hundred and ninety thousand seven hundred dollars; amount of ordinary Treasury notes withdrawn and placed in reserve, seventeen million two hundred and fifty-eight thousand eight hundred and seventy-two dollars; showing a reduction at present of legal tender notes of all descriptions, of fifty-six million one hundred and forty-nine thousand five hundred and seventy-two dollars. This statement shows the actual present state of the debt and circulation. Of course it will be necessary to replace a portion of the five per cent. legal tenders with compound interest at six per cent.

Signed: S. P. CHASE.

Mr. Cisco states that he has personal assurance from the Secretary of the Treasury, that it is his purpose to contract the circulation as much as possible, and regulate his future issues of currency by the strictest necessity.

DAILY UNION VEDETTE,

MONDAY MORNING, ... JUNE 27, 1864.

Home Again—Some Thoughts that Strike us.

After a month's relaxation, we return to our post fully and willing to renew our pleasant relations with the readers of the VEDETTE. We trust, and believe, we are none the worse for several weeks' intercourse with the people of the Territory, far removed from the bustle of the Metropolis of Utah—but all the better for the contact. We have seen them in their homes, on their farms, in the mines, on week days and Sabbath. We have visited their villages, strewed along our pathway like oases in the desert, and blooming in all the verdure of Spring. We have marked their industry and tried to fathom their habits of thought as we incidentally met men, women and children in our tour to the southward. Of our experiences, and what we saw and heard, we propose to speak hereafter honestly and candidly, as occasion may permit.

For the present, we cannot but express our surprise at some of the changes we have noted on our return to the city. Prominent among these, is the very marked improvement in the city of Zion. It seems almost impossible that in so brief a period, so great a change could have come over the face of things. Main street is thronged with a busy crowd—the many new buildings, hardly commenced when we departed, are fast approaching completion—the stroke of the artisan and the hammer of the stone cutter, resound through the air; men press hither and thither with brows contracted or eye sparkle, and the busy hum of commerce and trade bursts through the street from "morn to noon, from noon to dewy eve." The city seems to have awakened from its long-time lethargy, and presents to-day the unwonted spectacle of a long—prosperous community. The streets are thronged with teams laden with produce, and hurrying feet of emigrants to Bannack, Boise and California, shuffle along the highway—while the stores are thronged with eager and well to do purchasers. Within the last four weeks a large number of new stores have been opened, while the old firms, in receipt of their new goods, hold their own, and customers flock thither in crowds. Money seems abundant, beyond any former period, and all the indications speak in unmistakable terms, of a new prosperity. At all this we are exceedingly gratified for it betokens what we have before predicted—that Utah is awaking to a new life and reaping a rich reward from increased and unrestricted intercourse with the balance of the world.

But there is one thing which has struck us with surprise and disappointment, and to some extent with chagrin. Rumors, based on reliable reports, have come to our ears, that some of our well-to-do merchants and others, either not satisfied with their great gains in the course of legitimate trade, or with the unpatriotic wish to strike a blow at our National currency, have mooted, if not purposed to inaugurate in this community a gold currency, and not sell their goods and wares for Treasury notes. We are, however, gratified to know that the proposition—suicidal in itself—has been promptly frowned down by longer heads than those who had the temerity to suggest it. We trust that the idea has been totally abandoned, but if not, we enter our solemn protest against it. Firstly, it is unpatriotic thus to attempt to depreciate the currency of the Nation, on which it depends for the sinews of war. Secondly, it is illegal, and by no pretense of necessity or of profit can the new system be made to work. The notes of the Treasury are made by law—supreme in this Territory—a legal tender for all debts, and we are bound by law no less than by duty and patriotism to accept them as our currency. Fourthly, it is impracticable. Prolific as gold dust as are the mines of the north, there is not enough gold coin in the Territory to meet a tithe of the purposes of exchange and barter; and fifthly, it would be impolitic in the extreme, for nothing would so tend to strike a fatal blow at the prosperity of the Territory, check improvements, curtail sales, and wither our advancement, as would a wicked attempt to uproot the foundations of the prosperity by introducing gold as a basis for our currency. California and Nevada, with a short sighted policy which all are now beginning to feel, made the attempt to repudiate the National currency and make Treasury notes the subject of barter rather than the basis of trade, and to-day on all hands we hear the cry of lamentation going up from all classes of people—save a very few—for a change. We have recently conversed with an intelligent gentleman from California. Washoe and Reese River, and he gives the most deplorable accounts of the condition of the country in a monetary point of view. Holding on to a gold currency with a tenacity worthy of a better cause, California and Nevada are almost bankrupt. The gold has flowed steadily out of the country to New York, and thence in a steady stream to Europe, until money is scarcer on the Pacific slope, than ever known before. Improvements have suddenly stopped—mills have ceased their work—labor is at a stand still, commerce cries aloud, and everywhere we he hear of the wonderful scarcity of money. A change is gradually coming over the spirit of their dreams, and the wisest financiers and political economists declare that unless the currency everywhere else throughout the land shall be adopted, the country will go to the dogs. This is no fancy sketch, but is the burthen of letters we have seen from gentlemen of sound sense and ability in California and Nevada. With these facts before us we are surprised to learn that so suicidal a policy as the adoption of a gold currency has even been mooted in Utah.

But falling by argument and fact to convince those who still cling to the idea, we may add that any attempt to depreciate the National currency by a resort to forcing measures by merchants or others, will not be successful. A few men with plethoric purses, heavy stocks of goods, purchased with greenbacks, and light consciences, will not be permitted with impunity to assail the currency of the Nation and strike another blow—feeble as it would be—against the country. We tell them plainly they must leaven their bread with a little patriotism, and "assume a virtue though they have it not." Were there no other way to check the glaring imposition and protect our currency, the people themselves would speedily put the seal of their condemnation on the evil doers, even if they did not rise *en masse* in protest against them. The National currency is good enough for citizens of other States, and citizens of Utah. It suffices for aliens in New York, and, by the rood, it must suffice aliens, whether in fact or sentiment, here. Whether, therefore, the attempt spoken of had its origin (we have taken no pains to inquire, for it makes no difference, save as explanatory of motive) in a greedy selfishness which would grasp all at every hazard, or sprung from a determined unpatriotic wish to clog as far as possible the arm of Government in its efforts against rebellion, it will be equally futile, and the end would but prove it a fallacy and a crime—a fallacy in political economy and a crime against the nation. We think, however, that we have heard the last of it.

MESSRS A. J. OLIVER & Co.'s, EXPRESS.—Mr. House has gone to the Kootenay country to which region the Bannack Express Company has been running for some four weeks. Two gentlemen just returned thence, state that the water has been, up to the time of their leaving, too high for much prospecting, but they also state that quite a number of those who had already taken up claims, were making in the vicinity of $100 per day to the sluice box. The entire gulch on which prospecting is going on, is said to be thirty miles long.

Parties leaving for the Kootenay mines (and there are many of them) cannot do better than to take passage by the Bannack Express Co., T. D. Brown, Agent, G. S. L. City.

RETURNED.—Mr. Howard Livingston, who left here some weeks since on a mining tour south, "with a silver mountain in his eye," returned safely with his party on Friday, and it is rumored has transferred that "mountain" from his eye to his pocket. Mr. L. speaks in high terms of the prospects in Southern Utah.

COPPER.—We saw on Saturday a pound lump of the rock (from the copper lead on Cottonwood to which we referred lately) smelted in the rudest manner in a blacksmith's forge, and something over half a pound of metal taken therefrom. The metal was subsequently tried by the test acids, and found to contain a considerable proportion of silver, with some gold. The width of the vein on the surface is about four inches, and there is no question but that as a copper lead merely, it is one of the richest known.

BANK IN SAN FRANCISCO.—It will be seen by our advertising columns, that a Bank is being established in San Francisco, under the auspices of some of the soundest men, financially and otherwise, in the State. To wish it success were superfluous, as it cannot fail in the hands of the gentlemen named, and upon the basis indicated.

ATTENTION.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs J. G & T. D. Brown, general Merchants in this city—at whose establishment anything can be procured, from a passage to the Kootenay mines, down to a dozen fresh eggs. See advertisement.

SUICIDE.—A person whose name appears on the Way-bill as G. Phelps, took passage on the O. M. Stage lately, from Virginia City, Nevada Territory, to Atchison, but on his arrival at Austin, committed suicide by shooting himself through the brain. The cause is unknown.

[Communicated.]

EDITOR VEDETTE:—If it be not presuming too much, you will oblige me by inserting the following notice:

Whereas, the undersigned is constantly in receipt of Deeds and Transfers of mining ground in Gold Canon Mining District, to be recorded, he takes this method of informing all parties purchasing "feet" in said District, that the proper place to have their Conveyances recorded, is in the County Records at Austin, Lander county, Nevada Territory. The recording of a Deed by a Mining Recorder, (in an organized Territory,) is invalid, and of no effect whatever; and on the part of the Recorder is a notorious usurpation of the functions of a public officer, punishable by fine and imprisonment, upon conviction. Therefore, the parties interested will take due notice, and avoid having their deeds mislaid and release me of a useless waste of stamps and envelopes, required to return them to the parties sending them.

WM. P. APPLEBY.
Recorder, Gold Canon Mining District, Lander county, Nevada Territory.

Money Matters.

The new banking house about to be established in this city gives assurance of an abundance of capital, and our mercantile community have every reason to congratulate themselves upon the increased facilities thus afforded for the transaction of business.

The present banking firm of Donohoe, Ralston & Co., will be dissolved on the 1st July, prox., but not only is no capital to be withdrawn from the service of the public, but a large amount hitherto otherwise employed will be added thereto. The retiring partners, Messrs. Jos. A. Donohoe and Eugene Kelly, with handsome cash means, will immediately commence business in their new and elegant banking house on the corner of Montgomery and Sacramento Streets, while the business of the old firm, under the direction of the remaining members, Messrs. R. S. Fretz and Wm. C. Ralston, will become merged in an institution to be called the "Bank of California," with a very important enlargement of capital and resources, quite unrivalled on this coast. This will be the first joint stock company incorporated under the laws of this State, for the purpose of banking; and in referring to it we cannot but express our gratification upon a few prominent points. First, that it will stand upon a specie basis, the currency of California—gold and silver; it is to be no paper money bank. Second, the capital stock, which we understand is to be $2,000,000, will be actually paid up in gold; such at least is the programme—no subterfuges in the shape of Stock Notes or anything of less value than gold itself. Thirdly, it will be under the conduct of some of our most experienced and wealthy citizens—men of sound heads and long purses, who have achieved success for themselves individually, are well known, and familiar with the business of the country, and whose connection with the bank is a guarantee to the public that it will succeed and be a public benefit; a safe place of deposit, and an institution where a solvent business man with good securities may reasonably expect accommodation in time of need.

The business managers of the new concern will be Messrs. D. O. Mills and Wm. C. Ralston.—*American* (*San Francisco*) *Flag*.

CIRCULAR.

HEAD-QUARTERS, Dep't of the Pacific,
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 14, '64.

The following Special Order from the War Department is published for the benefit of officers in the Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, A. G.'s office,
WASHINGTON, May 6th, '64.

General Orders, No. 169. EXTRACT.

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20. By direction of the President, Captain L. H. Billingwood, 15th Massachusetts Volunteers, is hereby dishonorably dismissed the Service of the United States, he having secured a leave of absence, on a telegram from his brother, to the effect that his father was "*at the point of death*," which statement was entirely false, and for failing to return immediately to his command, after the deception had been discovered.

Commanding Generals of Armies and Departments will publish this Order to their respective commands.

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By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

By order of Brig.-Gen. Wright.
E. SPARROW PURDY, A. A. G.

HEAD-QUAR'S, DEP'T OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, June 13th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 28.

Hereafter Captains or Commanding Officers of Companies of California Volunteers, shall after each and every Muster, file in the office of the Adjutant General of the State of California, one copy of the Muster Roll of their Companies, duly certified, from the date of their enlistment, noting desertions, discharges and dismissals from the Service. This is to facilitate the payment of the State Bounty of Five Dollars per month. The State law provides that a soldier who is mustered out by reason of expiration of term of service, shall receive his pay from the State upon the Certificate of the Adjutant General of the State, made upon or from the *Muster out* roll; certified copies of which will also be filed with the Adjutant General and Comptroller of the State.

By order of Brig.-Gen. Wright:
E. SPARROW PURDY,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Special Notice.

MR. THOMAS GATES is the authorized Agent for the DAILY UNION VEDETTE, in Idaho Territory. All orders for Advertising, Subscription and Job Work, left with him will be promptly attended to.

EXCHANGE AND EXPRESS OFFICE.

J. G. & T. D. Brown,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

Do you want Flour and Bacon? Go to Brown's.
Good fresh Butter? Call at Brown's.
Excellent Ham and Eggs? Buy at Brown's.
Green Tea, or black Tobacco? Go to Brown's.
Imperial, Hyson and Black Tea? Try Brown's.
Superb Coffee? Buy Brown's.
New and old Cheese? Go to Brown's.
Seeds and Fruit? Try Brown's.
10,000 best and cheapest Cigars? At Brown's.
Where Matches are given gratis? Go to Brown's.
A good Newspaper? See Brown's.
A pleasing Novel? Read Brown's.
A good Book? Buy at Brown's.
Exchange Dust for Greenbacks? Call on Brown.
A passage to the Mines? See Brown.
The worth of your money? Exchange with Brown.
The only Newsman? Brown.
Paper Envelopes and Stamps? At Brown's.
Watches and Jewelry? Look at Brown's.
Needles, Pins and Notions? Buy at Brown's.
Things innumerable? Go to Brown's.
Look ye for odds and ends? Call at Brown's.
Our first advertisement? Read Brown's.

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W. C. GOODRICH. GEO. TROWBRIDGE.

GOODRICH HOUSE,

Bannack City ..... Idaho Territory.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the accommodation of the Public, with

Good Beds, and Tables

That will always be furnished with the best the market affords.

Good Corral and Stables near the premises.

my16n6 **W. C. GOODRICH & CO.**

BANNACK CITY EXPRESS

Has increased its service, and now starts Concord wagons every

MONDAY & THURSDAY

From Great Salt Lake and Bannack Cities, connecting at Snake River.

Time, Four and One Half Days.

Their Coaches run daily between

Bannack and Virginia Cities.

Their first exploring expedition has started from Virginia City for the KOOTANAY mines, and it is their intention to extend the Express to these newly discovered and prosperous mines.

A. J. OLIVER & CO.,
Bannack.

T. D. BROWN, Agent,
G. S. L. City.

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BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

WASHINGTON, June 20th.

The Senate to-night refused by three majority to strike out the three hundred dollar exemption clause to the enrollment act, but the section to make a draft for one year was retained. In the House, additional sections were offered to the bill enacting that Indian tribes with whom treaties have been made and who are receiving annuities from Government shall be required to furnish their quota of men. That those forces thus raised, shall be employed by Government for the purpose of maintaining peace and for protection from hostile incursions of Indians in the Territories and for the purpose of relieving such troops as are now engaged in that duty.

NEW YORK, June 21st.

Herald's special says: Hancock's old wound has been so troublesome that he is obliged to ask to be relieved. His request has been granted, and Birney commands his corps. Hancock did not command in Saturday's fight; he expects to be in the field again in a week.

It is said there are 30,000 rebel troops in Petersburg and it is continually reinforced. An attack at 4 o'clock Saturday morning by the 2d corps met but little opposition. Our troops are passing over the formidable works occupied by the enemy the day previous, and have captured fifty or sixty prisoners. The casualties on both sides are few. We moved on and developed another line of works about 500 yards beyond here. The rebels made a stubborn resistance. At noon the General advanced the 2d corps and ordered the assaulting force, consisting of three brigades of the line, to rush forward, which they did gallantly, but could not withstand the deadly fire of musketry, grape and canister. Though they fell back, leaving their dead and wounded, another attack was ordered at another point. The party consisted of several brigades in column of regiment. About 4 p. m. they were met with such a murderous, constant, dreadful fire, that they were withdrawn.

Another *Herald's* correspondent says of the 5th corps fight on Friday: The work commenced at daylight, when they found the rebels had fallen back to their second line in the previous night. The works were attacked with great gallantry. There was a severe struggle for the railroad track leading to Norfolk, which was finally taken. This appears to have been the only advantage gained.

Another correspondent with the 9th corps says: The rebels made an attack at 10 p. m., coming up in two colums. On reaching our line, whether intentionally or by a rebel blunder, one column shouted surrender, and 240 were thus made prisoners. The other column came to our works bravely, being under cover of a battery admirably posted, and drove our men into their entrenchments. They sprang into the works and a hand to hand fight ensued—muskets being discharged on both sides, they used the bayonet and stock. Only sixty of the 1st Michigan sharpshooters were engaged on our side. There were about 120 of our men captured and the remainder escaped. The rebels held possession until daylight and then evacuated.

The *Times'* special of the 18th, says: The rebels on Friday night made a furious attack on Burnside's front, and after a severe contest re-occupied the fort which he had taken the previous morning. This change in the line has concentrated Beauregard's force, while it enables our troops to cover important approaches to the left and right of the place. The city is within range of our guns and about 1,400 yards distant. About 5 p. m. an advance was made upon the rebel lines to develop his situation, which was accomplished with considerable loss in wounded. Birney's division suffered most. Prisoners state that Beauregard commands the city with his army and portions of the forces of Longstreet, Wilcox and Ewell. There is no decisive evidence of the presence of more than a small portion of Lee's army.

Herald's 18th corps dispatch says: General Brooks is relieved of the command of his division and assigned to the command of the 15th corps as successor to Gilmore.

NEW YORK, June 22d.

A meeting of bankers and brokers to-day appointed a committee to visit Washington and endeavor to secure the repeal or modification of the gold bill.

The *Commercial's* money article says: The gold market is in the most excited condition and there is great public suspense the competition effected by the gold bill has thrown the trade directly into the hands of speculators, and they now make their own prices and have made *ad libitum* use of their prerogative as the pressure of shorts only increased the quotations of holders, and the process continued until noon, the brokers paying 2 25, and selling at 2 35. The effect of this has been entirely to suspend the operations of foreign exchange, as drawers do not know what to ask and refuse to give any quotations. One large firm on Nassau steet, is asking $15 the pound sterling. At 12:30 p. m. gold took a downward turn and a large lot was thrown upon the market at 2 30, which put down the price suddenly about 15 per cent. At 2:30 brokers were buying at 2 10 and selling at 2 20. At 3:30 they sold at about 2 08.

A special to the *Post* says; It is reported to-day in congressional circles that Chase will negotiate a foreign loan immediately after the passage of the Naval bill now before Congress. The bill contains a provision authorizing Mr. Chase to negotiate such loan.

WASHINGTON, June 22d.

Silas Woodson has been nominated Chief Justice of Idaho, in place of Sidney Edgerton, who has been appointed Governor of Montana.

The House to-day by a vote of 100 to 50 refused to repeal the hundred dollar commutation clause in the enrollment bill.

The international telegraph bill which passed the Senate to-day, grants the right of way through any territory of the United States to the boundary of British America with such branch lines as may be needed to open communication with the mining districts and settlements. Instead of granting a quarter section of land for each 15 miles, it gives the use of so much unappropriated public land as shall be needed for stations not to exceed forty acres for each fifteen miles of the lines. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to detail a steamer or other vessels to assist in surveys and laying the wires, but the subsidy of fifty thousand per year is struck out. The Secretary of War is authorized, but not directed to use the available militia forces of Territories to protect the lines, and it is made subject to prior uses by Government and is to be open at all times to the public and other telegraph lines at regular charges. The rate of charges is not to exceed the usual average rates in Europe and America for the same service or such as shall be fixed by a convention between the United States, Russia and Great Britain.

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP IN THE BANKING BUSINESS heretofore existing between Eugene Kelley, of the City of New York, and Joseph A. Donohoe, Wm. C. Ralston, and Ralph S. Fretz, of San Francisco, under the firm name of EUGENE KELLY & Co., New York, and DONOHOE, RALSTON & Co., San Francisco, will cease on the first day of July, 1864, Eugene Kelley and Jos. A. Donohoe withdrawing from the copartnership.

The business will be settled in New York by Eugene Kelley, and in San Francisco by Wm. C. Ralston and R. S. Fretz.

Depositors are requested to hand in their books for settlement at the banking house of Donohoe, Ralston & Co.

EUGENE KELLY,
[Per J. A. Donohoe, Attorney.]
JOSEPH A. DONOHOE,
WM. C. RALSTON,
R. S FRETZ.

San Francisco, June 13, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED, CALLING ATTENTION TO THE ABOVE CARD, give notice that on and after the first day of July next, they will continue the business of the above copartnership without interruption, at the old banking house of Donohoe, Ralston & Co., in this city, under the firm name of FRETZ & RALSTON, and in New York through the agency of Messrs. LEES & WALLER, No. 33 Pine Street; and that on and after the 5th day of July next, they, together with D. O. Mills, J. B. Thomas, Louis McLane, Asa T. Lawton, Wm. E. Barron, Thomas Bell, Jno. O Earl, Wm. Norris, J. Whitney, jr., O. F. Gilman, A. J. Pope, Herman Michels, Frederick Billings, George H. Howard, H F. Teschemacher, A. Haywood, Moses Ellis, A. B. McCreary, R. M. Jessup, Samuel Knight, A. C. Henry, J. C. Wilmerding and Wm. Alvord of San Francisco, and Jacob Korn, of Portland, Oregon, having become for that purpose duly incorporated under the laws of this State, will carry on the business of banking in all of its various branches, at the same place and through the same agency, and upon the basis of a Gold and Silver Currency, under the name of

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

D. O. MILLS and WM. C. RALSTON will be charged with the management of the business of the Corporation.

WM. C. RALSTON,
R. S. FRETZ.

San Francisco, June 15, 1864. je27-1m

MANSION HOUSE,

Cor. Emigration St. & State Road,

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

This is the most pleasant and best arranged Hotel in Salt Lake City. It is conveniently situated to all the places of business and amusement, and for the accommodation of families or single persons it is unsurpassed. The tables will at all times be supplied with the best the market affords.

Prices to suit the times.

je23tf JOSIAH TUFTS.

IMPORTANT TO EMIGRANTS!!

EUREKA STABLES,

Next Building South of the

MANSION HOUSE,

Corner of Emigration Street and State Road

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

These New, Large and Commodious

STABLES

Are now open for the accommodation of the Public.

Travelers will here find the best accommodations for stock, at the lowest market rates.

Cash paid for Hay and Grain.

ELSWORTH & TUFTS,
Proprietors.

je23tf

WANTED.

A GOOD COOK, to whom good wages and steady employment will be given. Enquire at the Mansion House, G. S. L. City, U. T. je20tf

3d REGIMENT.

RECRUITS WANTED

IMMEDIATELY

FOR THE

3d Regiment of Infantry, Cal. Vol's

FOR the purpose of filling the ranks of the Third Regiment of Infantry, Cal. Vol's, the undersigned has been duly appointed Recruiting officer and is now prepared to enlist men for this Regiment at

CAMP DOUGLAS, U. T.

Good Pay, a large allowance of Clothing, abundant and good Rations with ample Medical attendance.

The bounty of one hundred dollars will be paid whenever the Soldier shall have been honorably discharged.

Recruits will **positively** be mustered into the service immediatley and will receive **Pay, Rations, Clothing, etc.,** from the date of their enlistment.

For further information apply personally at the Recruiting rendezvous, Camp Douglas, Utah Ter'y, to the undersigned.

W. H. DODDS,
Lieut. 3d Inf. C. V.,
Recruiting Officer.

je13tf

POWERS, NEWMAN & CO.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

EXCHANGE,

The highest price paid for

COIN AND GOLD DUST.

Office in Godbe's Building a few doors below the Salt Lake House, East Temple Street. ap1p6m

BEN. HOLLADAY, New York. } { W. L. HALSEY, G. S. L. City.

HOLLADAY & HALSEY,

BANKERS.

At the office of the Overland Stage Line, Great Salt Lake City, will pay the highest rates for

GOLD DUST AND COIN.

Dust bought for Coin or Currency.

Cash paid for Government Vouchers.

Drafts payable in Coin or Currency sold on

New York,
San Francisco, Cal.,
Virginia City, Idaho,
Denver City, Colorado,
Atchinson, Kansas,
Portland, Oregon and
Victoria, British Columbia.

Postage Currency and Revenue Stamps for sale.

my2tf

AUSTIN M. CLARK, JNO. W. KERR. MILTON E. CLARK.

Clark & Co.,

BANKERS,

Great Salt Lake City,

DEALERS IN

COIN,
GOLD DUST
and EXCHANGE.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.

Correspond with Metropolitan Bank, New York; Clark & Co., Leavenworth; Clark & Co., Denver.

Refer by permission to Bank of Commerce, New York; Drexel & Co., Philadelphia. ap1tf

Co-Partnership Notice.

WE have this day associated with us in business Messrs. Conrad Prag and Abraham Ganz, of San Francisco, and the firm will hereafter be styled RANSOHOFF & Co., instead of Ransohoff Bro., as heretofore.

RANSOHOFF BRO.

S. L. City, April 4th, 1864. my6tf

ASSAY OFFICE.

H. W. KEARSING,
formerly of New York City,

ASSAYER AND REFINER.

Having opened an office at Camp Douglas, is now prepared to make Assays of Ores of every description, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms; having had an experience of many years both, in New York and California, he feels confident of giving satisfaction.

Office, first building East of the Cavalry quarters, Camp Douglas. ap4tf-p2m

W. I. APPLEBY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

—AND—

Clerk of the U. S. Supreme Court of Utah.

DEBTS COLLECTED, DEEDS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, etc., carefully drawn up for the States and Europe. Depositions, Acknowledgments, etc., taken according to law, for any of the States or Territories. Declarations for Citizenship attended to at the shortest notice and on liberal terms.

☞ OFFICE at my residence, on Market street, one and a half blocks west of the Market House, Great Salt Lake City. may23-tf

JAMES LINFORTH,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

208 BATTERY STREET,

San Francisco, Cal.

Sight Drafts on Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.
" " " Austin, Nevada Territory.

Particular attention given to purchases for Utah. ap2tf

C. CLIVE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Main St, opposite Town Clock, G. S. L. City,

CLOTHING of all kinds made and repaired in the highest style of fashion.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Officers' Military Uniforms. my7tf

ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

This valuable preparation containing in a highly concentrated form all the [illegible] Ginger, has become one of the most popular domestic remedies, for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs.

As a tonic it will be found invaluable to all persons recovering from debility, whether produced by fever or otherwise, for whilst it imparts to the system all the glow and vigor that can be produced by wine or brandy, it is entirely free from the reactionary effects that follow the use of spirits of any kind.

It is also an excellent remedy for females who suffer from difficult menstruation, giving almost immediate relief to the [illegible] Co[illegible] at that period.

It gives immediate relief to nausea, caused by riding in a railroad car, or by sea sickness or other causes.

It is also valuable as an external application for gout, rheumatism, [illegible] Co[illegible] as none other is pure and reliable

RANSOM & Co., Proprietors,
416 and 418 Front street,
San Francisco

Stop that Coughing!

Some of you can't, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the one destined, by its intrinsic merit, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try anything else after the many experiments you have made of trashy compounds foisted on the public as a certain cure; but

NEWELL'S
PULMONARY SYRUP

Is really the very best remedy ever compounded for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Consumption. Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of

NEWELL'S
PULMONARY SYRUP,

And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation. We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest Panacea of therapy, for the healing of all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, assuring you that

NEWELL'S
PULMONARY SYRUP

Has cured thousands, and it will cure you if you try it.

This invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste; soothing, healing and strengthening in its effects; entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.

Certificates from many prominent citizens of San Francisco accompanying every bottle.

NEWELL'S
PULMONARY SYRUP,

RANSOM & Co., Agents,
San Francisco.

And for sale everywhere.

DR. TOWNSLEY'S

VEGETABLE TOOTH ACHE ANODYNE

Is purely a vegetable preparation, which is

Warranted to Cure the Toothache in One Minute,

Caused by decay in the tooth. It will cure scurvy in the gums. It will harden the gums and cause them to adhere to the teeth. It will cure gum boils, heal and remove all soreness of the gums. It will sweeten the breath. It will be found valuable for children cutting teeth, or having swollen gums. It is an Indian preparation, and the recipe for making it was purchased by the proprietor from the Pawnee tribe of Indians, in the Platte country.

IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS!

Providence has provided in Nature plants and roots that are remedies for all the ills of suffering humanity. This preparation contains no poisonous acids or mineral substances whatever; it has been extensively used, with universal satisfaction in all cases.

Who would suffer with this most distressing affliction when one 25 cent bottle will cure instantaneously?

Sold by all the principal druggists, and by

Ransom & Co.,
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco,

Dr. Mott's

VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS

WILL CURE

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Fevers, and all Bilious Diseases.

These pills are made from vegetables, chemically extracted. After being used once, the person having used them will use no others.

For sale by all Dealers in Family Medicines.

A. L. Scovill & Co., Proprietors,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

For sale everywhere. Try them! Try them!

[illegible] & Co.,
[illegible] Front street, San Francisco,
Sole Agents.

FIRST FROM THE EAST!!

Abel Gilbert, Wm. Gilbert, Salt Lake City. | Orrin P. Gilbert, Bannack City Idaho Ter.

GILBERT & SONS,

(Late "Abel Gilbert," next door to Salt Lake House)

are now receiving the most

MAGNIFICENT STOCK

OF

GENERAL ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,

Ever offered in the Territory, consisting of

SILKS, FRENCH LAWNS, CALICOES,

CHAMBRAY, COTTON, WOOLEN &

MIXED FABRICS, FLANNELS,

AND OTHER STAPLES,

Selected to suit this market.

ALSO: A LARGE AND

WELL SELECTED STOCK

OF

Groceries, Hardware,

Boots and Shoes,

Hats and Caps,

And the finest assortment of late style

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Ever offered for sale here.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

je15tf GILBERT & SONS.

BLACKFOOT BUTTE FERRY.

This Ferry is now in complete running order, and is the Bannack and Salmon Ferry on Snake River and is running at Lower Rates than any other ferry in the Western Country.

EMIGRANTS and FREIGHTERS

To East Bannack, Virginia, Boise Mines and Oregon will find it to their interest to travel by the way of this ferry for the simple reason that it is the Bannack road to any of the above places.

MEEKS & GIBSON,
ap28p3m Proprietors Lower Ferry.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

EAST BANNACK CITY,

IDAHO TERRITORY.

THE great through U. S. mail to East Bannack will leave Salt Lake City twice a week, (every Monday and Thursday morning,) at 8 o'clock, A. M., in splendid four horse Troy coaches, via Box Elder, Cache Valley settlements and Soda Springs.

Schedule Time—3 days and 8 hours.

Over a portion of the route passengers will be conveyed in Troy coaches, and the balance of the way in light spring wagons. Connections made at Bannack with express to Virginia, Nevada and Gallatin cities, and the mining districts east of the mountains.

Every attention paid to passengers for Bannack or intermediate points.

Application for passage or information may be made to Mr. Samuel D. Sirrine, Salt Lake House, or to the undersigned, South Temple street, first block west of Tabernacle.

E. M. Morgan, Bannack City, Idaho Territory, Agent
apr27-tf L. I. SMITH, Proprietor.

TELEGRAPH COAL BED.

$4 per ton.

PARTIES can be supplied with Coal at this mine at the above rate.

Orders left at the Telegraph Office or at the Mine, will be promptly attended to.

GEO. W. CARLETON,

Great Salt Lake City, April 6th, 1864. apr8tf

Notice.

Having been appointed by His Excellency, the Governor of California, a Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California, I am prepared to enter upon the duties thereof, at my office, in Main street, Great Salt Lake City, opposite Wm. Jennings' store.

Deeds, Transfers, Powers of Attorney, and all other legal papers made out on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

Acknowledgements taken for any part of the United States. apr9-tf PATRICK LYNCH.

FOR SALE.

Gunny Bags, Grain Sacks and Packing Boxes of all sizes, at the U. S. Subsistence Storehouse, Salt Lake City.

DAILY UNION VEDETTE

Book, Card, and Job

PRINTING

OFFICE.

We are now prepared to execute all kinds of

PLAIN, FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL

PRINTING

SUCH AS

HAND BILLS, BALL TICKETS,

BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS,

CHECKS, MINING CERTIFICATES,

DRAFTS, PROGRAMMES,

CIRCULARS, WAY-BILLS,

VISITING, WEDDING, AND BUSINESS

CARDS, ETC., ETC.

And can successfully compete in price, style, and promptness with any establishment west of the Rocky, or east of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and we guarantee satisfaction with every order.

☞ Specimens of work can be seen at the office of the "Daily Union Vedette," Camp Douglas, U. T.

RANSOHOFF & CO.,

New Goods! New Goods!!

FINE ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING IN

French Lawns, Chambrays, Calicoes,

etc.,...etc.,...etc.,

In Fact Everything in the Ladies' Line.

Also a Fine Stock of

Boots, Shoes, Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

—o—

The Highest Price Paid for Gold Dust and Coin.

may5-tf

ADMINISTRATOR NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the Estate of J. A. Slade deceased, by the Probate Judge of Madison County, Idaho Territory.

All persons having claims against said Estate, are required to present them, with the necessary vouchers, to the undersigned at his place of business in Virginia City, for allowance, within ten months from this date, else they will be forever barred.

Virginia City, Idaho Ter. } jc20-3p8] GEO. B. PARKER, Administrator.

By-Laws of Rush Valley Mining District.

At a meeting of the miners of Rush Valley Mining District, held at the Government Reserve, (Rush Valley,) June 11th, 1864. Mr. M. G. Lewis was called to the Chair, and Henry R. Miller appointed Secretary.

The Chairman stated that the objects of the meeting were to create a new Mining District within the limits of the West Mountain Mining District—elect a Recorder and establish By-Laws for the government of said District.

A Committee consisting of S. E. Jocelyn, E. C. Chase, A. Heitz and Jas. W. Gibson, were appointed to draft By-Laws.

The following Laws having been presented by the Committee, were acted upon, *seriatim*, and adopted by the meeting:

ARTICLE 1ST. This district shall include that portion of territory, situated in the Territory of Utah, as follows: Beginning at a point on the northern boundary line of West Mountain Mining District, where it intersects the eastern line of Tooele county, to follow this line to the point of its intersection with the southern boundary line of West Mountain Mining District; thence along said line to its point of intersection with the one (114) hundred and fourteenth degree of longitude west from Greenwich; thence along said 114th degree of longitude to the forty (41st) first parallell of latitude north; thence east to place of beginning. The same to be known as the "Rush Valley Mining District."

ARTICLE 2ND. The extent of a claim on any mineral vein, shall be two (200) hundred feet along the lode, with a width of one (100) hundred feet on each side of the lode, including all its dips, spurs, angles, depths, widths, off-shoots, out-croppings, variations, and all the minerals and other valuables therein contained; and priority of location shall determine the ownership of all cross, or other leads traversing ground claimed under these laws. The discoverer and locator of a lead shall be entitled to one claim additional for discovery.

ARTICLE 3RD. No person shall hold more than one claim by location on any one vein; by purchase any number of claims may be held.

ARTICLE 4TH. All claims shall be measured on a horizontal line, and numbered 1, 2, 3, etc., if from the discovery claim either way.

ARTICLE 5TH. Each company shall do one faithful day's work on their claim each month; on a failure to do so, such claim or claims will be subject to re-location; *provided*, however, that should the company be prevented from working by local insurrection or rebellion, their claims shall not be forfeited; and *provided* further, that no claim belonging to a soldier shall be subject to re-location until six months shall have elapsed after his discharge from the service of the United States, unless he shall sign an agreement, or articles of incorporation, to the contrary.

ARTICLE 6TH. Work done, or caused to be done by the owners in any tunnel, cut, shaft, water-ditch or privilege, in good faith for the benefit of any claim, shall be considered as done on the claim owned by said person or company.

ARTICLE 7TH. All claims shall be recorded within ten days after a notice of location shall have been posted thereon; but a notice filed for record in the Recorder's office, shall be considered in all cases equivalent to a record.

ARTICLE 8TH. Claims on gold surface diggings shall be each two hundred (200) feet square.

ARTICLE 9TH. Locators on veins of coal or iron, shall be entitled to five hundred (500) feet for each location, and five hundred (500) feet additional for discovery; and in all other respects shall be subject to, and enjoy all the privileges and immunities of these Laws.

ARTICLE 10TH. Whenever three hundred (300) dollars shall have been expended upon the claims of any company in this District, the ground so claimed by said company shall be deemed as belonging in fee to the owners and their assigns, and the same shall not be subject to re-location by other parties ever after, except by an acknowledged abandonment of the ground by the company, which shall be so construed after said ground shall have lain idle for one year, and except in cases where claims are in litigation.

ARTICLE 11TH. All voters at meetings to regulate mining interests, shall be claim-owners in this District.

ARTICLE 12TH.—All meetings for the purpose of election, or changing these laws, must be called by posting written notices in at least three public places in the District, or by publishing the same in some newspaper, printed in the Territory, said publication to be made by the Recorder, in either case, during at least twenty (20) days previous to such meeting, stating the object thereof.

ARTICLE 13TH. There shall be a Recorder chosen from among the miners of the District, who shall hold his office during a term of one year, unless a successor be duly elected, which can only be done by a majority of the legal voters present at a meeting for that purpose.

ARTICLE 14TH. He shall record all claims presented for that purpose, and be entitled to receive therefor, a sum not exceeding one dollar for each separate claim or company. Provided, that it shall not be lawful for him to record any claim in conflict with a prior location. He shall endorse on all notices placed on file in his office, the exact time of presentation for record. It shall be his duty (if required by the locator) to furnish each share holder with a certificate of his claim, attested by the seal of his office, for each of which he shall be entitled to receive the sum of fifty (50) cents. Before recording any claim, he shall satisfy himself that no rights are infringed.

ARTICLE 15TH. The records of all claims located in this District, and heretofore recorded under the laws of West Mountain District, shall be transcribed into the books of this District; but from the date of the adoption of these laws, such claims shall be in all respects, except as to dimensions, subject thereto.

ARTICLE 16TH. The Recorder shall keep two series of books, in one of which to record all locations, and in the other, all transfers of claims in this district; to be styled "Book A, B and C, of Claims," and "Book A, B and C, of Transfers," in the latter of which he shall place on record all deeds of shares presented for that purpose, for which he shall be entitled to receive a sum not exceeding one ($1) dollar in each case; and all such records, with the necessary revenue stamps affixed, shall be deemed legal evidence of sale or ownership, as the case may be.

ARTICLE 17TH. All examinations of records shall be made in the presence of the Recorder or his deputy. When relieved, the Recorder shall turn over to his successor all books and papers pertaining to his office. He shall have a seal, and attest all acknowledgments and certificates made by him. *Provided*, That he may use his private seal until the proper seal of office shall be procured.

ARTICLE 18TH. All records and copies thereof, properly certified, shall be legal evidence of their contents in all Courts in this Territory.

On motion, the District was declared established, and the By-Laws, as above, were adopted.

On motion, Andrew Campbell was unanimously elected Recorder.

On motion, the Chairman declared the meeting adjourned. M. G. LEWIS, President.

HENRY R. MILLER, Secretary.